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ANTI-FRENCH SENTIMENTS SWEEPING THROUGH SYRIA

Huge Demonstrations Held—Won't Recognize Freedom for Syria, Lebanon, Says Bidault

Domei

LISBON, June 2.—The fighting at Damascus, capital of Syria, has ended, but the anti-French feeling is growing acuter than ever before among the people. Large-scale anti-French demonstrations are being staged in various parts of Syria and "Down with French imperialism," is the popular cry. A Syrian mob attacked the French guard headquarters today with the result that three French soldiers are reported to have been killed. The British army authorities have issued orders to the residents of Damascus not to leave their homes after 1 p.m. today.

Refuses Freedom Recognition

Domei

ZURICH, June 2.—France has no intention of recognizing the independence of Syria and Lebanon at present although it was previously her intention to do so, declared Foreign Minister Georges Bidault today at a news conference, according to a Paris dispatch.

De Gaulle Clarifies Stand

Special

LISBON, June 2.—France is ready for negotiations for settlement covering the whole eastern Arab world, not only Syria and Lebanon, declared General Charles de Gaulle in Paris today adding that Prime Minister Churchill's message "in no way altered or will alter our attitude," according to a Paris dispatch.

De Gaulle made this statement at a press conference during which he accused "numerous British agents" in Levant of stirring up anti-French agitation, the Syrian police for attacking French posts with British weapons and Britain of keeping 300,000 troops in Levant while the French withdrew their troops to the western desert leaving only about 5,000 men in the area.

Stating that the French Government ordered troops to cease fire on May 30, De Gaulle pointed out "it was only the next day that I received from Churchill the message which had been read an hour earlier by Eden in the Commons. This message in no way altered or will alter our attitude," he asserted.

Explaining the problem facing France, De Gaulle said that while Egypt, Iraq and Palestine existed as political and geographical entities, it is difficult to pretend that Syria by herself was either. Nevertheless, all characteristics of independence have been given to the Levant states and what France now sought were rights similar to those held by Britain and the United States and treaties settling outstanding questions such as those connected with her very considerable cultural and economic interests.

Emphatically urging that the whole question should be considered from the viewpoint of international cooperation, De Gaulle asserted, "Let there be no mistake about it—the whole French people are united around the government to ensure that its interest and dignity is respected and if necessary to enforce that respect."

STETTINIUS NOT QUITTING

Special

LISBON, June 2.—Commenting on press reports to the effect that Edward Stettinius, United States Secretary of State, may be replaced, President Harry Truman today emphatically said that he contemplated no change in that department, according to a Washington dispatch.

Truman also declared that he has given his full backing to the request of Secretary of Treasury Henry Morgenthau for 10,000 more investigators for the campaign against the black market and income tax evasion. He said that civil service recruiting agents will be placed at the army discharge centers to enlist ex-soldiers for the job.

Judge Samuel I. Rosenman would remain as the special Presidential assistant, Truman announced, Rosenman had submitted his resignation on April 14 upon his return from preliminary negotiations in regard to the trial and punishment of war criminals in Europe.

Senate Approves Anderson

Special

LISBON, June 2.—The United States Senate today approved President Truman's nomination of Clinton P. Anderson as the new Secretary of Agriculture succeeding Claude A. Wickard who has been nominated to be the rural electrification administrator, according to a Washington dispatch. Anderson, 49-year-old manager of the House from New Mexico, is expected to take office on July 1.

Song Guk Tan Heads First Foreign Office Set Up by Cambodia

Domei

PNOMPENH, June 2.—The Kingdom of Cambodia established a Foreign Office on May 31 in order to further the close ties with Japan and to establish friendly relations with all the nations of Greater East Asia. Song Guk Tan has been appointed the first Foreign Minister. The new Foreign Minister known as one of the leading royalists, had been taking refuge in Japan because of religious matters, and returned to Cambodia recently.

FIGHTING ENDS IN LEVANT; STAGE IS SET FOR PARLEY

France Considers Soviet Union Definitely On Its Side in Syrian Dispute

Special

LISBON, June 2.—Bloodshed and firing has ended in Levant and the stage is set for the opening of discussions, according to a Beirut dispatch received today.

The report said that order has been reestablished in Damascus after the entry of the British troops and in Beirut although the protest strike is still in force until tomorrow, crowds are quiet.

Today, the Lebanese delegation to the Arab League Council meeting left by air for Cairo where views of the Levant states on the political situation will most probably be heard.

Meanwhile a French comment on the situation came today from Paris which declared "it may be said with certainty that Russia is on our side in the Levant dispute." The commentator said the Soviet Government statement stood out by its unbiased and restrained tone and added "not only did the Kremlin take care not to use offensive words toward friendly nations, but made reasonable and concrete suggestions to the countries concerned."

According to an eyewitness who toured Damascus last night, the Syrian capital looked "like London after an air raid" and said that there has been real damage and much suffering.

Moscow Makes Appeal

The Moscow radio today said that the Soviet Government had appealed to the French, British, United States and Chungking governments for "urgent measures for the liquidation by peaceful means" of the Levant conflict.

A dispatch from Damascus, meanwhile, said that the French troops have now completely withdrawn to the barracks. The British soldiers now guard all French installations and the Syrian police control parts of the town.

In Paris, General Charles de Gaulle issued a public reply to the British note stating that French troops in Syrian garrisons as well as French military and civilian establishments were attacked by armed bands from May 8—day after the French delegate generally proposed to the Syrian and Lebanese governments the opening of negotiations on the basis of instructions received from the French Government.

Damage Is Considerable

The damage in Damascus as a result of French shelling will take months to repair, declared a special Reuters correspondent in Damascus. He said that the Ghengis Mosque one of the oldest in the city was burned down in last night's big fire and there is a lot of external damage to houses and shops.

The correspondent said he visited the citadel in the center of the city and discovered two or three scores of criminal prisoners were killed by the French shelling and about 150 were injured.

Moreover, during the shelling, five Syrian gendarmes were killed and four officers and 32 gendarmes were wounded. In addition there are some hundreds of civilian dead and wounded, he said.

Negotiation Road Opened

Domei

LISBON, June 1.—"Cease fire" has sounded over troubled Levant after five days of fighting and the way has been paved for a settlement by peaceful negotiations, according to a London dispatch.

France's compliance with the British request that French troops should withdraw to their barracks was announced in the Commons today by Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden and later officially confirmed from Paris.

The London report said that steps will now be taken to hold a three-Power meeting in London at the earliest possible moment which President Charles de Gaulle himself may attend. Eden is almost certain to represent Britain and the American Ambassador in London, John Winant, will represent the United States.

But though a peaceful ending of the grave situation now appears assured, the cost in lives has been high. In a dispatch delayed owing to transmission, the Reuters correspondent in Damascus reported that by 11 a.m. Thursday morning, at least 500 people, according to reliable information, had been killed or wounded in the fierce fighting which started in the Syrian capital on Tuesday night.

French Obey Mid-East Commander

Domei

STOCKHOLM, June 1.—Anthony Eden, British Foreign Secretary, in another statement to the Commons this morning on the situation in Syria said he received information that General Humblot, commanding the French forces in Syria, had informed the general commanding the British 9th army last night that he had received instructions from Paris not to oppose the order from the Commander-in-Chief of the Middle East, according to a London dispatch.

Eden felt confident that all those concerned would cooperate in the complete restoration of law and order and expected that before long it would also be possible to open conversations in London to promote a final settlement of the vexing problem.

SOVIETS FLATLY REFUSE TO BUDGE ON VETO ISSUE

All Chances of Speedy Conclusion of San Francisco Conference Shattered by Moscow

Special

LISBON, June 2.—President Truman's trip to address the projected final plenary session of the San Francisco Conference around June 6 has been postponed owing to the delay in the Conference's progress, it was announced from the White House today, according to a Washington dispatch. The President will, however, make the trip whenever the conference does wind up, the report added.

Special

LISBON, June 2.—The Soviet determination to yield not an inch on the veto question at the United Nations Conference was contained in the much-awaited reply from Moscow which shattered any chance of a speedy emergence of the conference from its present bogged-down state, according to a San Francisco dispatch.

The long-awaited reply from Moscow stood firmly on the preservation of the full veto right to the great nations and dashed to the ground all hopes that the Soviet Governmnet would finally agree to some concession on the veto question and thus placate to an extent the small and middle powers who have been so outspoken on the matter, according to a San Francisco dispatch.

The report said that Moscow has rejected any compromise on the controversial issue of the great powers veto and is even in favor of making it more strict. It is reported that Russia is not prepared even to allow the security council to consider and investigate future international disputes without a single big power being able to veto it.

Big Disappointment

This was the gist of the Soviet reply which was presented to the two-hour meeting of the big-five late last night. The reply came as a big disappointment to the big-five meeting and after the conference the five leaders arranged to meet today and thereafter daily or even twice daily to clear the controversies and speed up the completion of the conference.

Earlier in the day, Andrei Gromyko, Soviet Ambassador to the United States and also acting chief of the Soviet delegation to San Francisco was quoted by the AP as saying that consultations on the veto problem were going on among the big-five and that he considers it uncorrect to say that Moscow alone is holding up the decision.

Toughens Yalta Formula

The Moscow reply, the small powers claimed, far from making any concession represents a toughening of the Yalta formula.

It is understood that the Russian refusal came as a considerable disappointment to the British, American, French and Chungking leaders. Any chance of a speedy emergence of the conference from its present bogged down state has now disappeared, they claimed.

Tired leaders who broke up Friday night's meeting to study the Russian reply were meeting again this morning to thrash out the difficulty.

The Russian unwillingness to yield an inch on the veto question is a major disappointment to most of the United Nations delegations whose discussions have been severely handicapped sometimes by this overriding of the central controversy in which small nations led by Dr. Herbert Evatt, Australian Minister for External Affairs, have put up a challenging fight.

Many delegates are pungently pointing out that if the world organization and veto were now operating no action would have been possible in Syria because the French would automatically have vetoed the whole matter.

Fail to Reach Accord

The "Big-Five" failed to reach a settlement on the veto dispute at this morning's meeting and it was announced that they will hold a meeting later today, according to a San Francisco dispatch.

The United States delegation spokesman said tersely "We have made some progress, but there are still points to be discussed." It is understood that France and Chungking are backing Britain and the United States in the stand against Moscow's attitude.

2 Okinawa Units Supremely Honored

The granting of a citation to the Otake Unit and another Unit attached to the former, which meritoriously performed communication duties in the Okinawa operation, thus contributing greatly toward the prosecution of general warfare on the main Okinawa Island, has now been brought to the knowledge of His Majesty the Emperor, the War Ministry announced on Saturday.

The citation, which had been granted previously to the Otake Unit and the Unit attached to the former follows:

CITATION

The Otake Unit and another Unit attached to the Otake Unit.

The above under the command of Major Motoji Otake was entrusted to the task of maintaining communications among many combat units prior to the landing of the enemy force on the main Okinawa Island. As soon as the enemy effected a landing on the island in the latter part of March, this year, the Otake Unit maintained close liaison between the North and Central airfields. Manifesting superb fighting spirit, the same Unit performed its duties day and night, securely protecting the wireless communication network. The services rendered by the men of the Otake Unit thus enabled the Japanese Air Force to carry out its aerial operations and facilitated ground activities.

The Telegraph Unit attached to the Otake Unit, in the face of constant enemy fire, kept telegraphic communication intact by speedily repairing any damage inflicted by the enemy. Though many men of the Unit were either killed or wounded, the Unit worked over a wide area extending several scores of kilometers and completed its weighty mission of maintaining communications through the main parts of the island.

The outstanding services rendered by the Otake Unit and the other Unit must be attributed to the superb leadership of Major Otake and the close cooperation among the men under him. Their achievements are really outstanding and deserve commendation. Wherefore a citation is hereby issued.

May 13, 1945.

The Army Commander.

TARAKAN BATTLE RAGING

Air, Land Assaults Continue to Cut Down Enemy

By M. MURAKAWA

Of the Military Press Corps

SOUTHWESTERN PACIFIC BASE, June 1.—In concert with the Japanese Air Force, the Garrison Units on Tarakan Island have been conducting closing-in attacks, exacting heavy sacrifices from the enemy.

On three nights of May 26, 28 and 29, the Japanese Wild Eagles attacked enemy military establishments and positions on the island and inflicted heavy losses. Meanwhile, the Garrison Forces which have been maintaining a heroic stand against the numerically far superior enemy for the last one month have been reaping outstanding results by carrying out shock attacks in unison with the Air Force.

The Kaoru "Human Bullet" Unit penetrated the enemy position, taking advantage of the confusion caused by the Wild Eagles on the night of May 28, and blasted one enemy trench-mortar and one heavy machinegun. The Asahi "Human-Bullet" Unit under Second-Class Private Kudo charged into the enemy position on the following night and blasted one trench-mortar. All the men of the Unit then returned safely to the base.

PREPARING FOR FREEDOM

Indonesians Inaugurate Commission; Utmost Efforts Pledged

Domei

DJAKARTA, June 1.—A ceremony marking the inauguration of the Independence Preparation Commission was held on May 28 at the building of the Central Council of Java. In the course of the first plenary session the following resolution was adopted:

"The Independence Preparation Commission pledges to exert its utmost effort for the realization of independence for Indonesians. Realizing the grim fact that the enemy has trespassed Tarakan and New Guinea which constitute a part of the Indonesians' fatherland, the Commission expresses its firm resolve to carry on in cooperation with the Japanese Empire."

INDIA'S FREEDOM VITAL TO CHECK SOVIET MOVE

May Come Under Moscow's Sway Within Decade, Warns U.S. Congresswoman Luce

Domei

LISBON, June 1.—Representative Clare Booth Luch of Connecticut made a flat declaration today that "unless Britain and the United States join in taking some definite steps toward giving India a firm plan for independence, we will see the inclusion of India in the Soviet Union within the next decade," according to a Washington dispatch.

Asked by Reuters to amplify the recent radio references to increasing Soviet influence among the Indian intellectuals, the prominent playwright, world traveled journalist and wife of Life magazine publisher Henry Luce said, "India in the Soviet Union would be the greatest tragedy which could happen to the cause of freedom and to the people of India themselves."

"I have long urged and worked for Indian independence," she continued, "and I have believed and still do believe that it is necessary for the sake of the British commonwealth in the future as it is for the spiritual and material development of India itself."

Seeks To Solve Deadlock

Domei

LISBON, June 1.—It is believed in high political circles in London that Lord Wavell, Viceroy of India, who left for India today after discussions with the British Cabinet may have been given authority to enable him to solve the political deadlock in India and of making fresh attempts to secure the cooperation of Indian leaders and partisan administration, according to a Reuters political correspondent.

It may be assumed, he continued, that when he returns from London, Wavell will consult the council and it is anticipated that if some new steps are taken, public announcement will be made simultaneously in New Delhi and in Britain.

The correspondent added that there is no disposition in responsible quarters in Britain to minimize the difficulties which Wavell may have to face in any new attempt to secure the active cooperation of major elements in India.

Observers consider, however, that British public opinion would regard the renewed offer of full cooperation to the Indian party leaders as the supreme test of the Indian qualification to accept the power of administration.

S. CHINA ORGANS UNIFIED

Japan's Propaganda, Intelligence, Cultural Service Bolstered

Domei

CANTON, June 2.—The newly established South China Information Department, under the supervision of the Japanese Minister to China, Shigenori Tashiro, commenced activities on June 1. The new organization, designed to meet the demands of the war situation which is now entering its decisive stage, has been set up by the unification of the information service organs hitherto under the respective management of the Japanese Army, Navy, and the Oversea Affairs Ministry, with a view to strengthening Japan's propaganda, intelligence, and cultural enlightenment service in South China.

DEMAND MADE BY SOVIET FOR THIRD OF REICH NAVY

Also Insists That Polish and Tito Regimes Be Included in Reparation Organ

By Arrangement With the Asahi

STOCKHOLM, June 1.—A demand has been made by the Soviet Union for a third of the German fleet now in Anglo-American hands, a New York dispatch to the Swedish journal Svenska Dagbladet said today. Also outlining further differences between the Anglo-Americans and the Soviets, the article stated that the Soviets were insisting that the Polish provisional government and the Tito government should be allowed to sit on the Reparation Commission if France is allowed to do so as the United States and Britain insist.

The substance of the Svenska Dagbladet article follows:

"The French news commentator Pertinax, writing in the New York Times, says, 'With the Soviet Union's demand that a third of the German warcraft in American and British hands be handed over to her, a new stage of difficulties concerning the disposal of Germany has been entered.' It is not known just how many warcraft the Soviet Union is asking for, but it is clear that the Soviet Union will try to get as many German fleet units as she possibly can in order to enable the Soviet forces to hold the strategic points in the Baltic.

"Two years ago the Soviet Union gained control of a third of the Italian fleet. It is likely that a similar outcome will eventuate this time also. It is believed likely that the United States and Britain will recognize the Soviet wishes in regard to the Soviet occupation of the Baltic States and Bornholm Island. The United States declares that this matter should not be mixed with the matter of the disposal of the German fleet and is showing irritation over the tardiness of the establishment of the Control Commission in Germany.

U.S. Fears Estrangement

"The present situation in Europe has now assumed a form of entirely different worlds with the United States, Britain and the Soviet Union hemming the frontiers. These frontiers cannot be crossed, just like battle fronts. The European Advisory Commission, however, does not consider matters to be as bad as that. The United States is afraid that, in case two regimes of a conflicting nature are set, it will become extremely difficult for the two regimes to reach an accord, and as a result, a dangerous estrangement will occur between the United States, Britain and the Soviet Union favorable to Germany.

"Meanwhile, the United States and Britain have expressed their wishes to talk over Germany's reparations. As to this reparation issue, nothing definite seems to have been decided at the Crimea Conference, and thereupon, the French status in the Reparation Commission has not been clearly set up. The United States and Britain insist on the right of France to sit side by side with them in the Commission while the Soviet Union tenaciously upholds the opinion that should France be accorded privileges to participate in the Reparation Commission, then the Polish regime at Lublin and the Tito government in Yugoslavia should enjoy the same privileges. Otherwise, the Soviet Union further advocates that the Reparation Commission should comprise only the Big Three, namely, the United States, Britain and the Soviet Union.

"Sir Archibald Clark Kerr, British Ambassador to the Soviet Union is reported to have been ordered by his home Government to exert his influence to soften the Soviet's uncompromising attitude. France on her part is said to be irritated over her position.

"Apparently reflecting the view entertained by President Harry Truman, U.S. State Secretary Edward Stettinius said that when dealing with problems in relation with the Soviet Union, America had no need to please Britain. Some are of the opinion that the American policy toward the Soviet Union has been lately established on a much firmer basis than before and that the policy of the State Department toward the Soviet Union is supported by the public. Thus, the atmosphere now prevailing in Congress cannot be said to be so friendly toward the Soviet Union."

Posthumously Promoted

Colonels Ro Kuroda and Nobuo Yoshitomi under date of June 2 were posthumously promoted to the rank of major general, it was announced by the War Ministry the same day. The former died of sickness while on the front, while the latter was killed in action as unit commander.

Nippon Night Bombers Smash Enemy Forces In Sittang River Area

By a Member of the Press Corps

BURMA FRONT BASE, May 31.—A Japanese night bomber unit bombed and strafed enemy forces on the right bank of the Sittang River early on the morning of May 29. In cooperation with Japanese ground troops the bombers launched a severe attack on the enemy who had attempted to cross the river in spite of powerful Japanese resistance. Due to the fierce air attack, big fires started from three enemy positions, while other positions were also seen to have suffered heavy damages.

U. S. PAPER SEES BALKANS IN FEAR OF COMMUNISM

Red Influence Spread Through Southeast Europe Is Grave Concern to Turks

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, June 2.—Turkish rejoicing over the end of the European War, according to a report dated May 23 from the New York Times correspondent at Istanbul, is marred by anxiety over the state of affairs in southeastern Europe. The correspondent refers to developments in the Balkans which, he writes, point to the existence of a plan which was carefully preconceived and systematically applied to establish a Communist regime in every country on the peninsula. He continues:

The first consequence to this Communist ascendancy has been the extermination of political opponents though trials, and people's courts have been abandoned by other means. Between 1,500 to 2,000 politicians, administrators, professors, and journalists were sentenced to death or executed.

Apart from these official executions, 15,000 to 20,000 peoples have been murdered. At least two persons, a local policeman and a tax collector had been put to death in each of the 8,000 Bulgarian villages. After the removal of political opponents, the Communists turned their attention to stopping political allies, principally the Agatians; the largest party in Bulgaria and a potential rival of the Communists.

Dimitrev Is Removed

Georghi Dimitrev, popular leader was removed from the post of Secretary General and then put under arrest. He is accused of defeatism, pacifism and being a sympathizer of Britain which is not pardonable in Bulgaria.

The method pursued in Rumania is almost the same with difference in number, and Rumanian Communists are small and their pace is much slower than in Bulgaria. The dismissal of Radescu and Davent Groza gave the Communists the ministries of justice and interior and control of the police.

The official program is to punish the collaborationists and eradicate the Iron Guard. The National peasant party and its leader, Maniu, are also targets in violent attacks, aimed at breaking the party and compelling most of the supporters to join the Communists.

The activity of the British and American missions with the Allied control commissions in Bulgaria and Rumania so far had been purely formal. The real power was in the hands of the Russian Commander-in-Chief while the war lasted. Now that the war is over it may be expected that the Allied mission is taking more active part in the administration in the two countries until the peace settlement.

Conditions in Yugoslavia are rather different because of the personality of Tito who emerged as a real war leader in the Balkans. Moreover, Yugoslav political issues are overshadowed by national differences. The vast majority seem to maintain their attitude in sullen opposition to the present regime. Conscious of the sacrifices of Serbia, made during the 30 years for the liberation and unification of Yugoslavia, they refused to accept the partition of the country under the conditions which rendered free expression of popular will impossible.

Reports from Albania are so confusing that it is impossible to form a clear idea of the situation there.

What is certain is that Tito is exerting a powerful influence over the internal affairs of the country. The general prospect in the Balkans is disquieting.

When the resistance movements are organized it is hoped that cooperation will be effected so that all the progressive parties can continue after the war. All the moderate left wing parties are discredited.

The people of the Balkans are obsessed by fear of Communism and almost instinctively are moving toward the right although they dare not show their feelings openly.

NAHA AND SHURI ENTERED BY INVADERS ON OKINAWA

Japanese Forces Engaged in Furious Counteroffensives Against 7 U.S. Divisions

By Courtesy of the Press Section

The fighting on the southern front of the main Okinawa Island has become intensified, particularly since the end of May. After concentrating all of their remaining strength, the U.S. invaders aggregating about seven divisions penetrated into the city of Naha as well as the castle site at Shuri on May 31 after breaking through the Japanese positions.

In the meantime a part of the U. S. forces also advanced to Inafuku, about three kilometers south of Yonabaru in an attempt to make further thrusts into the Japanese lines. At every point in this area, Imperial Garrison forces are now engaged in furious counterattacking battles to check the enemy infiltrations.

Heavy Losses Inflicted

By I. INOUE

Of the Military Press Corps

SOUTHERN FRONT BASE, May 30.—Japanese Air Units and Special Attack Corps in concert with air-borne troops have, since May 24, been carrying out major attacks and so great have been the losses inflicted on the enemy fleet in the waters surrounding the main Okinawa Island that the number of enemy ships has been sadly depleted.

Accordingly as the enemy fleet situation stood, up to 3 p.m. on May 29, the enemy had 35 large and medium sized transport vessels off Katena, two aircraft carriers, two battleships besides 94 or 95 other craft in the Kerama area while off Itoman 12 large, medium and small sized battleships were discerned. However, due to inclement weather conditions the force of the enemy fleet in the Nakagusuku and Minatogawa directions could not be ascertained but gauged by the foregoing figures the enemy fleet in the past five or six days have evidently suffered stupendous losses.

Just prior to the Japanese attacks on May 23, battleships, cruisers and destroyers numbering 19 and other vessels totalling 140 were seen off Itoman alone with an aggregate of over 250 ships also lurking in the surrounding areas but now only half this number is in evidence. The fact that, in particular, the number of large-type battleships has greatly been slashed is a good indication of the accurate attacks of the Special Attack Corps.

Japanese Lines Holding

Hand in hand with the air attacks the Garrison Forces on the ground have been valiantly carrying on their fight. Although they have allowed the enemy some ground in the Asari area to the west and Yonabaru to the east, they are firmly holding their main positions in the Shuri district and in the outlying hill sections, in spite of the concentrated fleet bombardments converged on the front line Japanese positions to the northeast of Naha and the northern side of Shuri.

In regard to the activities of the Japanese air-borne troops since their landing, details are not available due to their distance from the main position. However, on both May 25 and 26 they completely wrecked the north and central airfields so that not one enemy plane was evident. From May 27 to May 28 a very few enemy planes were active overhead. The enemy is frantically aiming at retaking both air bases and consequently, bloody fighting is going on between the enemy and members of the Japanese Air-borne Troops.

2 RAIDERS OVER SHONAN

Defending Fighters Down Both; Japanese Suffer No Loss

Domei

SHONAN, June 1.—One enemy PB4Y and one P-24 which attempted to penetrate Shonan were attacked by Japanese fighter planes and both downed, with no losses on the Japanese side, over an undisclosed sea area southeast of Shonan, it was announced today at 10:30 a.m. by the Shonan Defense Unit.

New Provinces Established

Domei

HSINKING, May 31.—Manchoukuo has established two new provinces, East Manchoukuo Province, and Chientao Province, to meet the present wartime requirements. Makizo Isogo, Director of the Colonial Affairs Bureau of the Manchoukuo Government, has been appointed Governor of East Manchoukuo Province, and Zenzo Kurauchi Governor of Chientao Province. The new provincial governments opened on June 1.

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America's Desire for an Early Peace

There is no question that the United States has recently become unduly anxious to induce Japan to surrender as soon as possible. To support this view, there is abundant evidence that the United States has launched an extensive propaganda campaign expressly designed to cause the Japanese people to consider the advisability of surrender. The items which provide this evidence are innumerable.

For instance, President Truman's statement on the occasion of the surrender of Germany, while ostensibly reiterating the old Rooseveltian formula of demanding the "unconditional surrender" of Japan, contained more than a hint that an early offer of peace on the part of Japan would be welcome to the United States. To furnish an atmosphere of expectancy which would be conducive to such an overture, the enemy press agencies have been flooding the news with obviously planted stories about various rumored peace feelers.

At the same time American planes have scattered leaflets calling upon the Japanese people to sue for peace if they want to be spared from the horrors of further bombing, while various American spokesmen have been saying much the same thing in their radio broadcasts directed toward this country. It is significant that the recent American air raids on the chief Japanese population centers have not been directed against any specific military or industrial target; they have had no direct tactical or strategic objective. Their aim has been obviously purely psychological, to create terror among the civilian population so as to intimidate them into clamoring for relief through surrender.

All these attempts indicate but one thing, namely, that the Americans have for some reason become inordinately anxious for an early peace. One American commentator has, in the language of the prize ring, candidly admitted that the United States hopes to induce Japan to throw in the sponge so that a long drawn-out battle to a knock-out may be avoided. In other words the Americans are not putting forth their maximum effort in the direction of winning a military victory but are trying to snatch a victory through trickery.

The question naturally arises as to what are the reasons for this trend of effort on the part of the United States. The answer is quite clear. In the first place the American people are weary of the war; they have had enough of sacrifice and privations. The end of the war in Europe has brought on a psychological let-down, and the war in the Pacific must seem an unwelcome anti-climax. Try as the American leaders may, they cannot infuse the masses of the people with any enthusiasm for the continuation of the war.

This reaction is not the result of the end of the war in Europe alone. It is induced by the progress of the fighting in the Pacific. It is true that the Americans have approached close to the inner defense line of Japan, but the cost has been discouragingly exorbitant. To capture Yiojima, a mere pin point in the broad Pacific, the United States Marine Corps was forced to make a far bloodier sacrifice than it had ever before been forced to make in all its blood-stained history of bitter fighting "from the halls of Montezuma to the shores of Tripoli". Today on Okinawa, another little island not very much larger than Yiojima, the American forces are again being forced to make prodigious sacrifices which are bleeding them white. How much longer must these sacrifices continue and how much greater must the loss in precious lives be is a question which must appall the American public.

For there can be no question that the spilling of American blood has but only begun. Yiojima and Okinawa are but a tiny foretaste of the gory horror which is in store for the Americans as they approach closer to the Japanese homeland. With the example before them of the way in which the Japanese defenders of Saipan, Guam, Yiojima, and Okinawa spared no sacrifice to themselves in order to make the American invaders pay a prohibitive cost for their infinitesimal gains, the Americans are well aware what an unprecedented torrent of blood they will have to shed if they should dare approach any closer to Japan. For, to the Japanese, no sacrifice is too great, no effort too harrowing, if it will result in the infliction of damage upon the invader. In the face of such opponents, the Americans may well quail at the thought of the losses they will still have to suffer, especially when they contemplate the hundred million defenders of Japan who would each willingly go to his death if he could only take one American along with him. This is no bombastic figure of speech; it is a literal fact as the exploits of the Japanese Special Attack Corps in the Okinawa region are so effectively demonstrating.

The hesitancy of the Americans is all the more natural in view of the fact that the aims for which they are fighting are hardly worth a fraction of the cost. For after all, for what are the Americans really fighting? Certainly not in the defense of their own country, for no one threatens the security of the American homeland. Certainly not for liberty and democracy as the American propagandists claim, for otherwise the United States would not be fighting to reconquer the independent Republic of the Philippines or to help Britain re-enslave independent Burma. Certainly not for world peace, for how can world peace be established by prolonging and extending war? If the war is solely for the purpose of satisfying the lust of a few American leaders for world power and of catering to the greed of a few American capitalists for wider markets, the masses of the American people may well hesitate to make further bloody sacrifices for which they will receive no commensurate benefit.

Fearing the growth of such natural doubts on the part of the American people, the United States Government has been impelled to seek an early end of the war. But instead of withdrawing from their mad venture directly, the American authorities are trying to snatch the fruits of victory without paying the cost by intimidating Japan into surrender through a temporary flourish of strength and methods of terrorization.

Of course the Japanese will not be influenced by such trickery or intimidation. The Japanese are a people who cannot be deflected from their set course of action by extraneous forces, for they are a people who know no fear of death and who flinch from no sacrifice when their country's cause is at stake. Fighting for the very existence of their country, for the emancipation of their oppressed kindred peoples of Asia, and for the principles of moral justice which alone can lead to world harmony, the Japanese cannot consider any peace which compromises these immutable objectives. If the Americans are sincere in their pretensions, they can have no real dispute with Japan's just and logical aims. If the Americans are not sincere in their pretensions, no amount of intimidation or cajolery on their part, no amount of terror bombing or peace propaganda, can have the slightest effect on Japan's determination to exact the highest toll in blood and treasure from the recalcitrant American invaders.

A Year Ago Today

June 4, 1944

A new cabinet was formed in Iraq under the leadership of Hamdi Al Pachachi, former President of the Chamber of Deputies.

THE KOREAN EXPEDITION

Historical Basis of East Asia's Construction

By IKUJIRO WATANABE

(Continued From Yesterday)

On the enthronement of Emperor Meiji in 1868, the new regime proclaimed to the whole country that the Japanese people, high and low, should devote themselves to the expansion of Japan's military power, so that they might enhance Japan's national prestige all over the world on the one hand, and respond to the sacred commands of the holy spirits of the ancestral gods on the other. All the people of Japan, the proclamation continued, must do their very best to promote Japan's position in the world. Meanwhile, the Emperor Meiji was pleased to say in his august letter that he was desirous of seeing the enhancement of Japan's national prestige in the world and finding the country as secure and unshakable as Mt. Fuji.

The foreign policy followed by the Meiji Government after the restoration, however, was not quite up to the expectations of the patriots who revered the Emperor and fought for the expulsion of foreigners. In those days, the western powers would have their own way in everything and exercised heavy pressure on our country in all diplomatic affairs. Toshimichi Okubo, one of the three greatest statesmen of Japan of that time, said in a letter addressed to Tomomi Iwakura in April, 1869: "Arriving in Tokyo, I observed to my great regret that the British Minister there was insulting the Japanese authorities, treating them as if they were little children who knew nothing."

Chosen and China also showed themselves very insolent to our country. Ever since December, 1868, Japan had been doing her best to restore diplomatic relations with Chosen by going through due formalities. Ignoring our sincere efforts, however, Chosen had always turned a deaf ear to our proposals. All negotiations ended in failure due to the unconciliatory attitude of Chosen. Chosen even went the length of insulting the Japanese delegation at these negotiations and of ignoring Japan's national dignity.

Under these circumstances, cries for a Korean expedition were heard from among all Japanese people, both official and civilian. The patriots outside of the government openly announced their indignation at the inability of the government to defend Japan's national dignity. In the meantime, the government authorities tried to take advantage of the nationwide anti-Korean feelings to maintain the peace and order at home, because, in the early days of the Meiji Era, there were people not satisfied with the new regime. The government's position, consequently, was neither steady nor well established. The authorities, therefore, deemed it necessary to direct the attention of the people to foreign affairs. This was why an expedition to Korea was heartily supported by all leaders in and out of the government soon after the Restoration.

Takayoshi Kido was a leading statesman in the service of the government who, on the establishment of the new regime, or in January, 1868, proposed the Korean expedition, saying that the new regime must follow a far reaching policy in order to bring the Restoration to perfection. In December of that year, Kido filed his opinion for the Korean expedition with Tomomi Iwakura, then the Minister of the Right (Prime Minister). Kido urged the necessity of sending a special envoy to Chosen in order to reprimand her for her impropriety, and added that, should Chosen refuse to apologise, Japan must immediately send an expeditionary force to that country to uphold Japan's national glory. This was the first openly-announced opinion of a high government official after the Restoration, strongly advocating the necessity of an expedition to Korea.

In a letter addressed to Masujiro Omura, founder of the modern army of Japan, in January 1868, Kido says:

"I think that this is the only way to arouse the Japanese Empire to action some day and uphold her national glory forever. All affairs relative to Korea must be disposed of by the principle of universal brotherhood in accordance with Japan's national polity. Then, I should think, the Eastern Sea will begin to shine the world over."

In this letter kido strongly expresses exactly the same idea by which we are now striving for the construction of Greater East Asia.

Kido's proposal was recognized by the Meiji Government, and the Emperor Meiji, on December 3, 1869, was pleased to receive him in audience. On this august occasion, the following opinion was expressed by the Throne through Tomomi Iwakura, the Minister of the Right:—

"In spring next year, special envoys shall be sent to China and Chosen. This, being a matter of great importance, must be preceded by detailed investigations into the rules and customs, old and new, relative to the establishment of diplomatic relations."

Seeing his cherished intention given official support, a very happy Kido reported to His Majesty that he was fully prepared for the prosecution of the heavy mission in question. For reasons not given here, Kido did not go over to Chosen, nor were any measures taken by the Government to send special envoys to China and Chosen as proposed by Kido. And as time passed, Kido himself practically abandoned his opinion for the Korean expedition and came to pay his attention to internal affairs.

In 1873, Takamori Saigo, earnestly took up the cause of the Korean expedition, abandoned by Kido, as a problem of national importance. This had become a serious question with actual bearings on the existence of the Japanese nation, because, by then, the greater majority of the Japanese people had realized the inseparable relations between the Restoration and the Korean expedition. They even believed that, without carrying out the Korean expedition, the Restoration could amount to nothing.

The public cry for the expedition, with the full support of Takamori Saigo who was one of the most influential officials in the service of the government, became a national problem of great importance. This is why any mention of the Korean expedition as was advocated in those days at once reminds us of the name of Takamori Saigo. Indeed, Saigo's contention was not founded on a passing idea or a momentary thought. His opinion [illegible] the expedition was endorsed by [illegible] profound significance.

Saigo's opinion for the Korean expedition, like similar opinions of his contemporaries, may be interpreted from two different points of view, namely internal and international. Saigo, like Kido, regarded the Korean expedition as a continuation as well as a means of finishing the Restoration. Saigo says in his letter addressed to Taisuke Itagaki, founder of the Liberal Party, under date of August 17, 1873:

"He must have realized the necessity of a far-reaching policy to direct the attention of the people to foreign affairs, and thereby arouse the country to action some day. Because, some of the people were awaiting the outbreak of a civil war. He must have seen also how the old regime, by missing many chances to maintain its power and following a wavering policy, lost its control over the whole country . . ."

Here, Saigo is referring to the fact that he had explained to Prince Sanjo the urgent necessity of sending a special envoy to Chosen, finally persuading him to take the measures advocated by him.

It is clear, however, that Saigo was attaching the greatest importance to the settlement of foreign affairs. In those days, the eastern expansion of the western powers was going on with great vigor and rapidity, and the prospect of the Japanese Empire was dark and gloomy. The only way left for Japan to follow under these dismal circumstances was to take necessary countermeasures before the western powers could reach the Far East with their forces of invasion. It was Saigo's intention to dispose of the problems of Korea, Formosa and Saghalien in this way. In other words, Saigo was desirous of securing bases of operations in these places, instead of meeting the enemy on his landing in Japan Proper.

In accordance with this plan of his, Saigo dispatched Major General Toshiaki Kirino to Hokkaido on a tour of inspection beginning September, 1871. On Kirino's return, Saigo received a detailed report on the military conditions of that region, and immediately decided on the establishment of a garrison at Sapporo under his direct command. He wanted to secure, in this manner, Japan's national defense against Russia. This does not mean that he intended to fight the Russian forces in Hokkaido. He knew that the Japanese forces must fight an enemy always outside of the Japanese Empire. Hence, his Korean policy.

On August 3, 1871, Saigo wrote to Prince Sanjo requesting his appointment as the special envoy to Chosen. He says therein:

"It is five or six years since the authorities started their efforts to restore friendly relations with Chosen. I think that the authorities, in addition to the restoration of diplomatic relations, had entertained some fixed scheme toward Chosen. If they abandon the established scheme because of the stubborn attitude of Chosen, and show themselves wavering in their opinion toward that country, they may only incur the ridicule of the public, and shall never be able to bring about national prosperity. It is far from my intention to assert myself wantonly. Now that our country finds herself in an awkward position by force of circumstances, she must achieve her original purpose at any cost. Or else, she will bring eternal shame to herself. It is now high time that everyone of us did his very best for the sake of the motherland. I heartily wish, therefore, that a special envoy be sent to Chosen to make clear the rights and wrongs of the case in view."

In the same letter, Saigo, after commenting on the urgent necessity of dispatching a special envoy to Chosen, offers his service for the responsible work. He writes:

"Please send me to Chosen as the special envoy. I shall never bring shame to our country. Therefore, I wish that you will decide on my appointment for the post without delay. If my wishes be granted, I shall have the profound pleasure to repay the infinite blessings of His Majesty."

Saigo had been watchful of the international situation. He knew that Britain and Russia were pitted against each other in the Orient and Turkey and Russia in Europe, and that there was no knowing when the diplomatic relations between these countries might be severed. This, Saigo believed, offered Japan an excellent opportunity for the solution of the Korean problems. The far-sighted Saigo did not neglect to see that immediate measures were taken. As a preliminary step, he got the cooperation of Foreign Minister Soejima in maintaining the friendly relations with Russia. For this, Soejima formed a firm friendship with the Russian Minister in Tokyo. When the crown prince of Russia visited Japan in 1872, Saigo had done everything possible to make his stay in Japan as pleasant as possible. Nor did he lose sight of China. He played an important role in the appointment of Soejima as a special envoy to China. It was also Saigo that had caused Prince Shotai of Ryukyu to be appointed as the head of the Ryukyu clan. In this way, Saigo had taken all necessary measures before he offered himself as the special envoy to Chosen.

(To Be Continued)

VERSATILE SOVIET DIPLOMACY

Liberation Committees and Labor Unions Wield Big Influence

By ZENICHIRO WATANABE
(From the Sekai Shukan)

The Comintern was in the past a powerful weapon which the Soviet Union wielded internationally prior to its dissolution in 1943. It was the Comintern that helped from behind while Soviet diplomacy was propelled on the outside.

Where the Comintern was liable to cause suspicions on the part of other countries, as was evidenced in the Soviet Union's relations with both Britain and the United States which became closer after the outbreak of the German-Soviet war, it was broken up at least for the present. Then the question arises of whether there was any other powerful international weapon left for the Soviet Union to use. Not by any means. Our close observation of what she is doing in this respect reveals that the Kremlin has already provided itself with the so-called second and third weapons, in place of the old Comintern. For instance, she has been actively utilizing for this purpose her own labor union recently. It is this body that is openly calling out to similar organizations in other countries. She is also carrying out her work among all the Slavic people by means of the Pan-Slavic Movement.

Creator of States

In the actual pursuit of her foreign policy her recent success seems to lie in the formation of the "People's Liberation Committee," through which she is winning over other foreign regimes. First turning them to her account, she develops them into provisional governments. The best example concerns the Polish regime. She was instrumental in the formation of the "Polish Liberation Committee," which is in opposition to the refugee Polish regime in London. This act of hers naturally incurred the displeasure of both Britain and the United States; but despite that, she raised the position of the Committee to that of the Polish Provisional Government, and step by step pushed the Polish government seat from Kholm to Lublin and finally to Warsaw. These measures undoubtedly dismayed the American and British leaders.

It was the same with Yugoslavia. In this case she put Marshal Tito Brozovitch into the lead so as to consolidate his position in the country. It is reported that in Austria also the "Austrian Liberation Committee," supported by the Soviet Union, was born recently.

It is characteristic of these liberation organizations to go under the banner of democracy. It is in line with the restoration of freedom under democracy which the Soviet Union advocates. A closer observation however, reveals that, though what the Soviet Union advocates may appear on the surface to be keeping in line with the Anglo-Americans, in substance what she supports differs considerably from the Anglo-American form of democracy. This is seen in the distribution of lands which the "Polish Liberation Committee" carried out.

Labor Union Plays Role

Next we want to see how her diplomacy is working out among the Allied nations through her labor union. There was an Allied nations' labor union meeting held in London during the latter part of February, at which the Soviet delegate Kuznezov was the chief actor. How this was so was evidenced from the fact that during the conference the Soviet delegate took the lead, while the British delegates just studied the pleasure of the Soviet labor leader and attuned their utterances to his.

The fact that the labor unions of the Allied nations are, generally speaking, made up largely of leftists suits the Soviet Union most excellently. This leads us to expect much of the future Soviet international activity, promoted through her labor union movement.

Now let us see what the Slavic movement is like, which the Soviet Union advocates. Such a movement was in existence from the old days. The aim was the formation of a great unity of the Slavic race under the Pan-Slavic Movement. But the present movement, which she supports, has for its aim, the establishment of democracy among the independent Slavic nations. It has no such narrow interpretation as was placed thereon during the Czarist regime, centering around the Russian people. This movement is wide spread, being pushed quite vigorously, as there are Slavs inhabiting Poland, Bulgaria, Slovakia, other East European regions, and the Balkans.

In connection with this movement, the Slavic Council, which regularly holds meetings of Slavic delegates, was established in Russia. It has branches in Yugoslavia and Bulgaria, and their officials are regularly called to Moscow to receive instructions for popular propaganda purposes.

The Screen and Print

Aside from these undertakings, there is the cultural side which the Soviet Union utilizes to extend her influence. For instance, her moving pictures and plays are shown in other countries. Books translated into many languages are being rushed out of the country. After the surrender of Rumania, Bulgaria and Finland, her able propagandists called on Bucharest, Sofia and Helsinki, where they held Soviet cultural exhibitions. In other countries such pro-Soviet bodies as the Soviet Friends Society and Amity Society were formed also. Immediately after Finland capitulated, her pro-Soviet Prime Minister Juho Paasikivi was instrumental in the forming of the Fin-Soviet Amity Society, of which he was made the president. All these show how actively the Soviet propaganda work is being pushed in these countries.

Furthermore, it was during last spring that the Kremlin granted the Republics within Soviet Russia their own diplomatic rights. Abandoning the anti-religious propaganda of the past, she instituted a revival of religious movement. All these moves are indicative of her adroitness and skill in diplomacy. When the Polish Liberation Committee declared the establishment of the Polish Provisional Government, it was first recognized by the Ukraine and White Russia, after which the Kremlin granted it formal recognition, thus making the recognition doubly sure. Herein lies the way of Soviet diplomacy, which cannot be made light of though it defies conjecture.

The gains she has been making in her diplomacy of reviving religion are also said to be considerable. She has shown much solicitude toward the Mohammedan countries. Since opening up diplomatic relations with Egypt, she has been sending out her Mohammedan representatives to nations in West Asia, thus pushing her diplomacy through the religious channel. In the West Asiatic countries she is supporting the Pan-Arabic Movement because she must gain results from her propaganda extended toward them.

Now, after all is said and done, what are the Americans and British doing against this. Britain, now engrossed in maintaining her footholds in that part of the world, and America baiting those peoples with her money and materials, are being virtually shoved about by the realistic diplomacy of the Soviet Union.

FORM VOLUNTEER CORPS

The inaugural ceremony of the National Volunteer Corps formed by the employees of the Tokyo Metropolitan Office was held at 8:30 a.m. Friday, at the Greater East Asia Hall. After the reading, by Deputy Governor Kyuichi Kodama, of the declaration manifesting the determination of the members of the Corps to defend the Metropolis till death the ceremony came to a close at 9:30 a.m. The Corps, headed by General Toshizo Nishio, Governor of Tokyo Metropolis, who is to be assisted by Mr. Kodama, comprises 19,898 members and is organized into nine units including one secretariat and eight bureaus.

The first National Volunteer Corps to be organized by governmental institutions came into being in the Finance Ministry on May 30. The Finance Vice-Minister is the head of this Volunteer Corps and the chief of the Wartime Promotion Section in the Minister's Secretariat is his "chief-of-staff." Each section makes one squad with the sectional chief as squad master. The Finance Minister and the advisers to the Finance Ministry are advisers to the Corps.

The first regional Volunteer Corps promises to be organized in Tokyo early in June. A Tokyo Metropolitan Volunteer Corps Headquarters will be established with the Governor of Tokyo Metropolis, General Toshizo Nishio, as commander and Lieutenant General Mitsune Ushijima as vice-commander. The selection of more than 10 advisers and councillors has already been finished. So far 166 sub-regional volunteer corps have been organized in Arakawa, Itabashi, Nakano, Asakusa, and other wards in the Metropolis and they will be placed under the direct command of the Tokyo Metropolitan Volunteer Headquarters.

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